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1845

No. 19,563

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1925.

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only
European
Optician

WHITEAWAY'S

GREAT SUMMER SALE

Will Commence

ON

Tuesday, Aug. 4th

And Will Continue

TILL

Saturday, Sept. 5th

ENTIRE STOCK
VALUED OVER

\$400,000.00

INCLUDED

GENEROUS

REDUCTIONS

NOTE

In order to make final preparations for this Sale, our Store will be closed for business on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st.

Be Early on

Tuesday, the 4th

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& CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

STIFF
ASPHALT
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ROBERTSON'S
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METAL ROOFING

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Samples and particulars on application.

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MAJONG SETS
MADE OF IVORY AND BONE
SOLD AT
Lowest Possible Prices

SUNG SAN CHAN,
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Agent:
SAM PAI LAU,
Cheong Ka Lung,
Shanghai.

WAR WITH RIFFS.

SPANISH COLUMN GAINS
SUCCESS.

ONLY FIFTY CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Service.)

Madrid, Aug. 2.
A communique says that the Spanish column routed the enemy concentration between Bulharil at Tauriat after brisk fighting. The Spanish casualties were fifty, mostly natives.

The security of the lines of communication in the western sector are assured.

EARLIER CABLE.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Aug. 1.
The French army in Morocco has been busy regrouping and reorganising. General Naulin profiting by the lull to rest his tired troops, who have been in the front line since April.

The temperature was recently 115 in the shade. This and the necessity for full preparation seem to justify the forecast that the French offensive will not be undertaken before the end of August.

Another Scrap.

SYRIAN OPERATIONS
BY AIR.

AGITATION SEQUEL.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Aug. 2.
A message from Beirut says that French operations have taken place at Jebel and Druse in Syria.

They can be described as satisfactory. Eighteen insurgents were killed. The aerial bomb operations are a sequel to agitation on July 20, near Sonaida, when a French column which was bivouacking was attacked.

General Sarraill is in full agreement with the British who arranged to repel, by means of armoured cars, any insurgents penetrating into Trans-Jordan.

A DATE WANTED.

"ANXIOUSLY WAITS FAIR
RULING."

PEKING'S REQUEST.

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, Aug. 2.
The Foreign Minister Shen Jui-lin, in a Note to Signor Cerruti, the Italian Minister, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, says "a fortnight has elapsed since the last Note in which I begged you, together with the Ministers of the Interested Powers, to fix a date for negotiations with regard to the Shanghai incident. The country anxiously waits a fair ruling on the unhappy question. I again beg Your Excellency to request the Ministers of the Powers to inform me of the date as soon as possible."

AGREEMENT COMPLETE

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Aug. 1.
The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent states that the agreement between London, Washington and Tokyo is now complete regarding their and other Treaty Powers' reply to the demands contained in the Peking Government's Note of June 24. All remaining to be settled is, firstly, whether the reply shall take the form of a diplomatic note or an open declaration to the Chinese people; secondly, the dates when the fiscal conference and the extraterritorial commission will start work.

GENERAL PERSHING.

TO PRESIDE OVER
PLEBISCITE.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Santiago de Chile, Aug. 2.
The Plebiscite Commission, consisting of the Chilean and Peruvian delegates and headed by General Pershing, have arrived at Arica to preside over the plebiscite.

GET TOGETHER.

IMPORTANT FRENCH
STATEMENT.

"SET SHANGHAI AFIRE."

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, Aug. 2.
M. Martel has issued a statement to the Press saying that a part of the English Press is endeavouring to create an impression that the French are playing their own game. He says that it has been said, inter alia, that French Consuls had been instructed to refrain from further solidarity with colleagues. The statement emphasises that French marines had not been sent to the foreign settlement of Shanghai because their first duty is to defend the French Concession.

The French Navy at Chungking took charge of re-educating British refugees on British gunboats, at a risk of provoking a hostile movement against the French.

At Canton the French Navy was patrolling the River with British gunboats. The Naval and Consular authorities of both countries were keeping in close contact. The French Consuls elsewhere had never received other instructions than to assume an attitude commanded by the situation which foreign colonies were placed.

It declares that the reproach of breaking solidarity comes from the same section of the Press which recently stated that the Minister, by active participation in negotiations was unjustifiably interfering in the case in which British interests were principally concerned.

It concludes: "For the sake of solidarity as certain people understand it, shall we set the French Concession at Shanghai afire?"

NOT TRUE.

ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL
PRESIDENT.

RESIGNATION REPORT.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Aug. 2.
The "Petit Parisien's" Berlin correspondent states that General Walch, President of the Allied Military Control Commission, has left Berlin and resigned owing to obstructionism by German delegates.

Later.
The French Ministry of War denies the "Petit Parisien's" report that General Walch has resigned.

SUN'S ECLIPSE.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION'S
OBJECT.

VISIBLE IN SUMATRA.

(Reuter's Service.)

Amsterdam, August 2.
A scientific expedition is leaving Holland on October 31 aboard the Rotterdam Lloyd liner Inisoude for the Dutch Indies for the purpose of observing a total eclipse of the sun which will be visible at Palang Betoeoe in Sumatra on January 14.

The expedition will include Dr. Vanderbilt and Pannokek, astronomers of Utrecht and Amsterdam Universities, respectively.

DESPITE THE STRIKE.

Hongkong has been without its noisy Chinese theatres for some time. Before the strike began, the "stars" of the professional troupes which were playing in the Colony, took panic and bolted. Since then there has been no show.

On Friday night the amateurs of the Chung Shing Benevolent Society opened a short season at the Ro Shing Theatre, below the Government Civil Hospital. It was just like old times with an enthusiastic house applauding the feats of arms performed and the songs rendered.

The Chung Shing Society promotes entertainment on the lines of the plays given by the professional companies, the proceeds being mainly devoted to running a number of free schools and other objects of charity.

ALLIED DEBTS.

WHAT FRANCE IS TO PAY
BRITAIN.

TREASURY EXPERTS' OPINION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 2.
The "Sunday Times" says that a considerable gulf exists between the offer of the French financial experts who visited London last week and the British Treasury requirements as regards the debt settlement.

The former proposed an annual payment computed at between six and seven million sterling. The Treasury refuses to consider anything not approximating twenty millions a year which they hold France to be well able to pay. The French debt to Britain on March 31 is set at £920,000,000.

An amazing attack has been published by what is understood to be M. Caillaux's mouthpiece, "Le Nouveau", on Sir Otto Niemeyer, the principal Treasury expert.

[M. Caillaux is the French Minister of Finance.]

RUSSIAN BONDS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, August 1.
The "Petit Parisien" says that since Krassinsky's return from Moscow the negotiations over the settlement of Russia's debts have become more active and it is hoped to reach a settlement shortly which will partially satisfy the holders of Russian bonds and will also be acceptable, both politically and financially, to the Soviet.

The "Times" correspondent in Paris says the Soviet offers to recognise in paper francs forty per cent. of the pre-war Russian debts, amounting to four milliard, paper francs or ten per cent. of the pre-war Russian debts calculated in gold, interest since 1918 to be added to this sum. The Soviet will issue new bonds representing the total obligation, which will take the place of the pre-war bonds, and after conclusion of the agreement a sum, covering interest payable on these bonds, will be included annually in the Soviet budget.

LADIES' DUEL.

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS
MATCH.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Seabright (N.Y.), Aug. 1.
Playing here to-day in the final of the Women's Singles in the



Miss Ryan.

Seabright lawn tennis tournament, Miss Ryan beat Miss Helen Wills 6-3, 6-3.

[Miss Wills is the American girl who lost to Miss K. McKane]



at Wimbledon last year but she did not play this year. Miss Ryan's "chop" strokes have won her much fame.

HATE THE STRIKE.

CHINESE BUSINESS MEN'S
DILEMMA.

A Chinese of the merchant class was charged before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy this morning with possession of a seditious pamphlet.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, defending, said that he thought the document forming the subject of the charge was violently anti-British, but said that although business men hated the strike like poison these seditious pamphlets were forced on them. The accused, Mr. Russ said, came from Kowloon where the pamphlet was handed to him and served the purposes of a passport.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 and issued a warning to the accused.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EASY
WIN.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 1.
The placings in the women's international triangular athletic match at Stamford Bridge were:

Britain	56 points.
Czechoslovakia	26 points.
Canada	23 points.

WORLD RECORD.

SWIMMING 100 YARDS
FIGURES.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Seattle, August 1.
At Washington, competing in the American amateur swimming championships, Weissmuller covered the 100 yards in 50 2/5 seconds, which is a world's record.

LEAGUE BASEBALL.

VOLUNTEERS MAKE THREE
HOMERS.

INDIANS ROUTED.

Defeating the Indian Recreation Club by 22 runs to 5 at Happy Valley on Saturday, the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps baseball team made a record in the local history of the game by hitting three "home runs" in one match.

In almost every department the Volunteers were superior. As will be seen in the "score by inning" they were always busy and Curtis, their new catcher, did very well in keeping the Indians' score down. Stewart, Mackenzie and Bowker got the home runs.

The Volunteers' fielding delighted the spectators as did their batting. The Indians were unlucky in finding their opponents at the top of their form and their defeat should be no reflection on their ability to pull up the others.

Volunteers. Indian R.C.

Stewart	2nd b.	Minu
Ramsey	c.	Kitchell
Bowker	s.s.	O. Ismail
Howell	r.f.	Cassumboy
Owen Hughes	c.f.	S. Ismail
Mackenzie	l.f.	Omar
Burns	1st b.	Akbar
Eager	3rd b.	Curraem
Curtis	p.	Lewis

The score by inning was:—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Volunteers 1 0 5 7 1 1 7 22-18
Indians 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 5 4

The following are down for decision this week:—Monday, South China v. Japanese; Wednesday, Indians v. South China; Saturday, Hongkong v. Volunteers and Japanese v. Indians.

Mac's Cafeteria re-opened on Saturday and received a large measure of patronage. Housewives in particular were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity to purchase certain necessities of foodstuffs. Mrs. Taggart was in charge.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The return of notifiable diseases for the 24 hours ended Friday, shows a clean bill of health.

Passengers for the north per s.s. President Taft included Mr. J. Pasquier, Mr. T. H. King, and Mr. E. Rouillon, Peruvian Consul in Hongkong.

St. John's Cathedral notes for August is notable by reason of an interesting article on "The Art of Suggestion" by the Rev. R. J. Northcott.

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander General Jackson, Royal Navy, of H.M.S. Defiance and Beryl, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. Montagu Harston, of Hongkong.

The rainfall for July, at the Botanic Gardens, was 23.11 inches. On July 15 there were 10.83 inches following 8.04 inches on July 14 and 3.10 inches on July 16. On sixteen days during the month there was no rain at all.

Foreign residents at Pakhoi were roused at midnight and ordered to the French gunboat, which eventually took them to Hongkong. Dr. Watson and the Rev. E. T. Loader, of the Church Missionary staff remain, the former in charge of the extensive medical and leper work controlled by the Society. Messrs. Bell, father and son, long resident in Pakhoi, absolutely refused to leave and are carrying on as well as such a thing can be done in the anti-foreign crisis.

An unfortunate occurrence attended a Chinese funeral which had gathered near the Victoria British School. The mourners had gathered at the foot of the hill, and there was much noise from a number of instruments blown by a number of young Chinese. A large motor lorry rounded the bend, making its approach known in the usual manner. One of the mourners misjudged distances and was knocked down. He was placed in the lorry and taken to hospital.

The preface to the sermon by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone published in Friday's issue was unfortunately omitted in the copies sent to the Press, due to the fact that in the manuscript it was in brackets. The preface was:—
"This sermon is based upon, and large extracts have been taken from, a chapter in a book called 'China—An Interpretation' by J. W. Bashford, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China." The figures "350,000" in column three should be "250,000 to 300,000."

The Queen's Theatre opened on Saturday under the management of the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd. The principal attraction was Gloria Swanson in "Zaza" in which this celebrated screen artiste gives a vivid portrayal. There were large audiences at all the performances. It is satisfactory to note that the standard of music at the Queen's, which has always been high, is to be maintained. "Zaza" will be shown at all performances to-day in addition to a highly diverting Mack Sennett comedy.

An order has just been placed in Italy by the well-known Italian shipowning company, the Navigazione Generale Italiana, for a motor passenger liner of 23,000 tons gross, which will be equipped with oil engines of larger power than has yet been fitted in any ship. According to The Motor Ship, quadruple-screw machinery will be installed, totalling 35,000 h.p. There are now six motor liners of over 20,000 tons gross under construction, three in this country and three in Italy. It is an indication of the progress being made with oil-engined vessels that, in spite of the depression in shipbuilding, the total tonnage of motor ships launched throughout the world during the first six months of this year was approximately 500,000 tons deadweight, which is a record figure for any corresponding period. Of this production, the United Kingdom was responsible for less than one-third.

SPECIAL VALUE

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SUMMER SOCKS!

MORLEY'S LUSTRE SOCKS
GOOD SHAPE, SEAMLESS
AND HARDWEARING.
WHITE, GREY, DARK
BROWN AND DRAB.

Sizes 9 1/2 to 11
Usual Price \$1.50 Pair
6 pairs for \$7.50

RIBBED SILK AND LISLE
THREAD SOCKS BLACK,
WHITE, FAWN, NAVY
AND GREY.

6 pairs for \$10.00
Previously \$12.00 pair.

LUXITE

COTTON SOCKS

STRONG FINE QUALITY.
Sizes 9 1/2 to 11 1/2
IN FULL RANGE OF COLOURS.

SIX pairs for \$4.50

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Hair Dressing Saloon

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Engagement, Wedding & Wedding Rings
All of high grade in the Colony.
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HENRY RICHARD
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We have a large stock of
White Glazed Wall Tiles,
Colour Glazed Wall Tiles,
Ceramic Mosaic Tiles,
Geometrical Mosaic Tiles,
Floor Tiles, Tile Fire
Grates.

Inspection Invited.

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the late SIEK TING,
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TREASURY MODERN
Consultation Free

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LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions**THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
AuctionON
Wednesday, the 5th August, 1925
at 11 a.m.at Messrs. Kung Yau Yuen's
Godown
(For Account of the Concerned.)**120 Cases English Oak
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.****OUR ENDEAVOUR**IS TO PROVIDE
POSTAGE STAMPS
OF ANY COUNTRY FOR YOUR
COLLECTION.**GRACA & CO.,**Dealers in Philatelic Goods,
View Postcards, etc.No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620. Hongkong**NOTICE.**The undersigned begs to an-
nounce to their customers that
they are now able to handle
repairs to boots and shoes.**CHERRY & CO.,**
8, PAGULAN STREET,
Opposite Kowloon Ferry
Telephone Central No. 491.
Hongkong, July 17, 1925.**TUNG SANG****TAILOR**

11A Peel Street

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SERVICE.****LONDON DIRECTORY**with Provincial & Foreign Sections and
Trade Listings in 17 Languages
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with**MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS**
in London and in the Provincial Towns
and Industrial Centres of the United
Kingdom and Ireland, the Continent
of Europe, Africa, America, Asia,
Australia, etc. The names, addresses
and other details are classified under
more than 3,000 trade headings,
including**EXPORT MERCHANTS**
with detailed particulars of the Goods
shipped and the Colonial and Foreign
Markets supplied;
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they
call, and indicating the approximate
Sailing.One-inch **BUSINESS CARDS** of Firms
desiring to extend their connections, or
Trade Cards of
DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES
can be printed at a cost of £1. 10s. 0d
for each trade heading under which they
are inserted. Larger advertisements
at £16 per page.The Directory is invaluable to everyone
interested in overseas commerce, and
a copy will be sent by parcel post for
£2. net cash with order.**THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,**
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No. 1, T'Agular Street**WANTED.**WANTED.—Active partner with
capital for British Import and
Export firm. Several years' stand-
ing—having extensive connections
and agencies. Must be of British
nationality with experience of
local trade. Apply Box No. 650,
c/o "China Mail."Position by an Englishman
aged 27. Excellent knowledge
of the East, five years travelling
India, China, Java, and Siberia.
Man of common sense and adapt-
ability. What offers. Reply Box
No. 651, c/o "China Mail."**What is a
mother to do?**What is a mother to do
when she is worried
out of her life because
her baby will not get
on? Best to do what
this doctor did—give
him Glaxo."My boy aged twelve months
is in every way up to the
standard of an entirely
healthy baby. He is full of
vitality and good temper;
and has firm flesh and a
well-knit figure. I cannot
speak too highly of your food
from personal experience."
(Signed) M.D. Land, M.B.
B.S., M.R.C.P. (Ed.)
(Ref. D.A. 9)Give your baby Glaxo—the
food doctors give to their
own babies, the food that
builds firm flesh, nicety of
bone and real good life."Builds Bonnie Babies"
Write for Free Sample
and Descriptive Booklet toSole Agents:
W. R. LOKLEY & CO.,
Hongkong.**NOTICE.**Subscribers of the China Mail
not receiving their paper every
evening owing to the uncertain
delivery as the result of the strike
are invited to notify this office
if they would prefer to purchase
their paper from the street news-
boys direct and have the amount
credited to their account.**Ye Olde Printerie, Ltd.**

(China Building Basement)

Have the pleasure to announce
that they are able to undertake
small job printing orders during
the strike. Prompt service and
moderate charges. Phone C.3797.**Ye Olde Printerie, Ltd.****THE AUCTIONEERING &
BROKERING CO., LTD.**

8a, Duddell Street

FURNITURE AUCTIONS

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TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

at 2.30 p.m.

L. E. S. HODGE,
Auctioneer.**INTIMATIONS.****HONGKONG TRAMWAYS,
LIMITED.****NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**An INTERIM DIVIDEND of
fifty cents per share has been
declared and will be payable ON
AND AFTER WEDNESDAY,
THE 28TH AUGUST, 1925,
when Dividend Warrants may be
obtained upon application at the
offices of the Company.The REGISTER OF MEM-
BERS of the Company will be
CLOSED from THURSDAY,
18TH AUGUST to WEDNES-
DAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1925, both
days inclusive.By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 29, 1925.**NOTICE.****JULY TELEPHONE
DIRECTORY.**The English Section of the July
edition of the Telephone Directory
is now available at the following
addresses, between 9 a.m. and
5 p.m. on week days:—15/17, Queen's Road, Central.
Peak Store (By courtesy of
Messrs. Lane, Crawford &
Co., Ltd.).1, Cameron Road, Kowloon.
Subscribers are requested to
deliver up their old directories
when applying for new copies.The Chinese Section will be
available at an early date.**HONGKONG TELEPHONE
CO., LTD.**
28th July, 1925.**THE BANK OF EAST ASIA,
LIMITED.****NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**
that an interim dividend of \$3.00
per share has been declared for
the HALF YEAR ending 30th
June, 1925.The Dividend will be payable on
and after MONDAY, the 14th
September, 1925, at the offices
of the Company, where Shareholders
are requested to apply for
Warrants.The REGISTER OF SHARES
of the Company will be closed
from MONDAY, the 7th Septem-
ber, 1925, to SATURDAY, the
12th September, 1925, (both days
inclusive) during which period no
transfer of shares can be
registered.By Order of the Board of
Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1925.**HONGKONG HOTEL.****PEAK HOTEL.****REPULSE BAY HOTEL.**On and from the 1st August,
1925, until further notice, the
following charges will be made for
meals:—

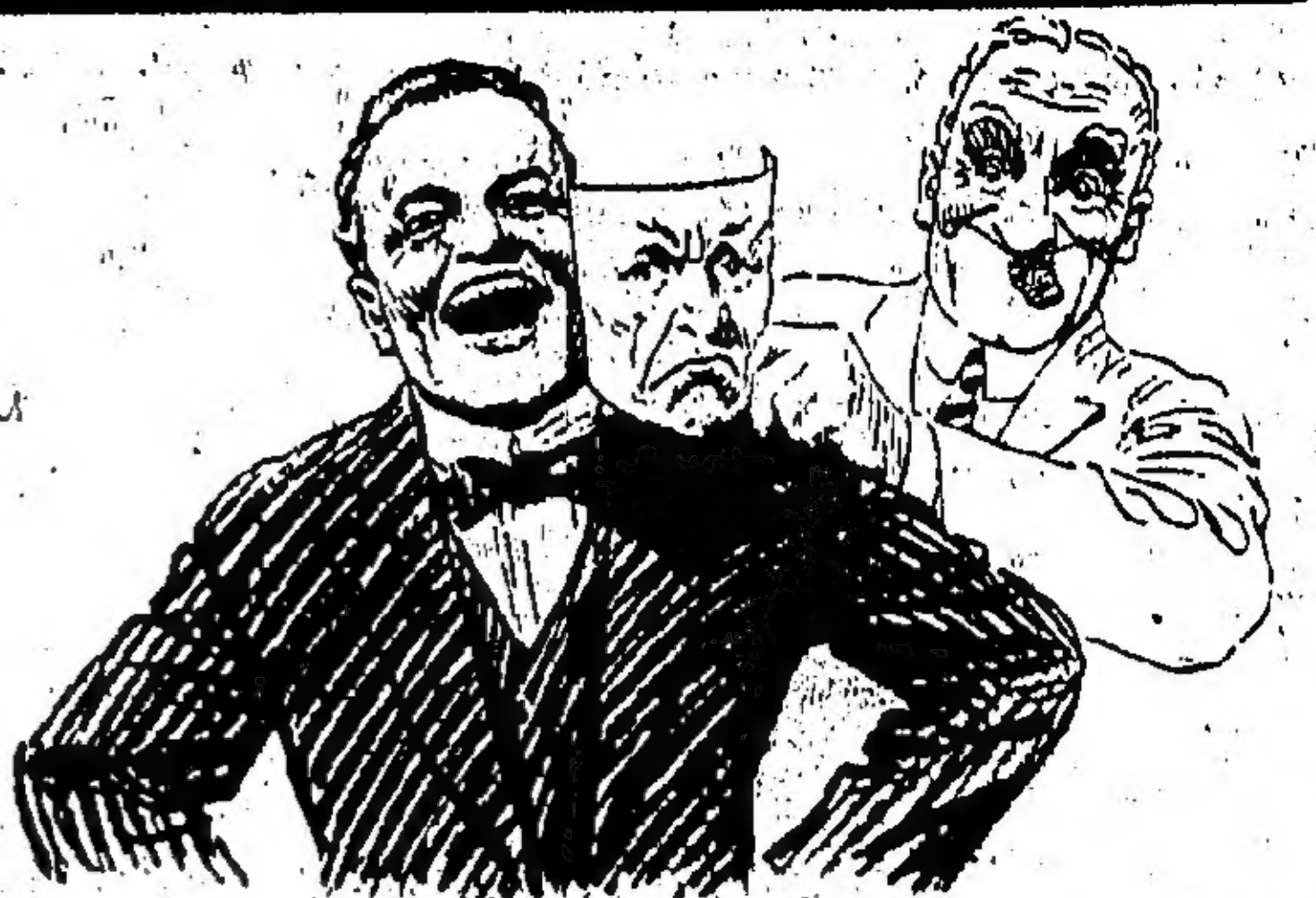
Breakfast \$1.00

Dinner \$1.50

Dinner \$1.50

The Management has hitherto
been reluctant to increase charges
but is now compelled to do so
owing to the use of imported pre-
dure to a greater extent than was
necessary before the present state
of emergency arose.**THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
HOTELS, LTD.**

Hongkong, July 23, 1925.

THE NEW THERAPY.**THERAPY No. 1****THERAPY No. 2****THERAPY No. 3****THERAPY No. 4****THERAPY No. 5****THERAPY No. 6****THERAPY No. 7****THERAPY No. 8****THERAPY No. 9****THERAPY No. 10****THERAPY No. 11****THERAPY No. 12****THERAPY No. 13****THERAPY No. 14****THERAPY No. 15****THERAPY No. 16****THERAPY No. 17****THERAPY No. 18****THERAPY No. 19****THERAPY No. 20****A SOCIAL ORDEAL.****TRYING EXPERIENCE AT A
ROYAL COURT.**The Lord Chamberlain is com-
manded by their Majesties to sum-
mon Lady Blank to a Court at
Buckingham Palace on May 21, at
9.30 p.m.This intimation, printed on a large
card, enclosed in an envelope bear-
ing the seal of the Lord Chamber-
lain's office, reached the first thrill
in the series of thrills experienced
by a debutante who was presented
at Court.With the "summons" came a
smaller card bearing the word "To
be presented," under which was
written in a clear hand "Miss
Blank." If, in the excitement of
dressing, this card had been left
behind, the doors of the Palace
would have been closed to the de-
butante, and no entrance would
have awaited with the courteous but
stony-hearted officials on duty.**IN THE PALACE.**Lady Blank and her daughter set
out for the Palace in good time,
remembering the Royal Family's
reputation for punctuality. Their
car joined the long queue in the
Mail, and eventually passed through
the great gates of the quadrangle,
and under the archway to the inner
courtyard, where the band of his
Majesty's Guards discoursed light
music as the guests arrived. At
the great doors of the Palace they
were required to show their "sum-
mons" cards before passing to the
spacious cloak-rooms inside.Next, Lady Blank and her daugh-
ter were directed up the broad,
crimson-carpeted stairs leading to
the State rooms. Here an usher
conducted them to a drawing-room,
where they found rows of gilt
chairs, on which they were invited
to sit and wait their turn to pass
into the presence.In the meantime, through the
open doors, they saw many interest-
ing folk passing down the corridor
leading to the Throne Room—mem-
bers of the Corps Diplomatique and
Court officials in gorgeous uniforms,
with their wives, going to take up
the places assigned to them on the
raised stands that surround the
Throne Room.Punctually at 9.30, the strains of
the National Anthem, played by the
King's Musicians in the gallery at
one end of the Throne Room, her-
alded the Royal procession from
their Majesties' private "apartem-
ents." Slowly the procession
came down the long corridor, the
King held in hand with the Queen,
the Lord Chamberlain, Gold Stick-
in-Waiting, and other Court offi-
cials, walking backwards before
their Majesties, who were followed
by other members of the Royal
Family in order of precedence, the
ladies and gentlemen in waiting
bringing up the rear.**PRESENTATIONS BEGIN.**With a quiet dignity their
Majesties took their places in front
of the Thrones in the centre of
the dais, and His Majesty signified
to the Lord Chamberlain that the
presentations might begin. First
came the ladies of the Corps
Diplomatique, and wives of the
Secretaries of State, each of whom
had several "official" presentations
to make. Soon the long line of
ladies to be presented began moving
slowly down the long corridor,
across the far end of the Throne
Room, and through an ante-room.
Every few yards of the way an
officer in the State uniform of His
Majesty's Body Guard stood on
duty, and even though his nearest
relations may have passed him, he
did not even so much as flutter an
eyelid in their direction.As our debutante's turn approach-
ed she was able to observe with
what dexterity and speed the usher
took each lady's train from her
arm and while her name was being
called out, sprang it on the floor
and waved her forward into the
"presence." Suddenly the girl felt
herself terribly alone, marooned as
it were, on a strip of crimson carpet
dimly aware of a sea of faces and
glittering jewels. Where were the
King and Queen? How was she
to disentangle them from this
glittering throng? What if she
entertained the wrong people?All these disconcerting thoughts
passed rapidly through her brain,
and then, quite suddenly she be-
came aware of two friendly pairs
of eyes looking at her with a smile
of kindly encouragement, and im-
mediately she stepped forward,
reassured, to render homage to her
Sovereigns.**HER FIRST STEP.**Having thus safely passed
through the ordeal she found an-
other official, equally dexterous
and speedy, who gathered up her
train and placed it on her arm once
more. Now at last she was free
to join her young friends, who were
already recounting their several
emotions and comparing notes.
With them, who passed through into
the long picture gallery, where a
hospitable buffet was set out with
light refreshments.Again the strains of the National
Anthem signified that the presenta-
tions were finished and that their
Majesties were returning to their
private "apartemans" once more.**THE CHILD'S LONDON****THRILLS AT THE UNITED
SERVICE MUSEUM.**Tucked in among the Giant's
palaces in Whitehall that look so
important and gloomy, there are one
or two surprising things beside the
daily excitement of the changing
of the Guard, writes E. M. in the
"Morning Post."Walking down the left side you
suddenly come upon a giant who
positively sniffs at you. If he
could speak he couldn't say more
plainly how little he thinks of you
and me. Perhaps he considers us
lunatic, for he was borne on the
prow of a great ship and has
come to end his days as guardian
of the Royal United Service
Museum.Whoever has the courage to pass
him will see wonderful things
gathered in a wonderful building,
that was once the Banqueting
House of the Old Palace of White-
hall. Children may go in for half
the usual fee, that is, a shilling
on every day except Saturday, when
it is sixpence in the afternoon.**WONDERFUL EXHIBITS.**There are too many thrilling
things to get to know them all in
one visit. They belong to almost
every age, so everyone can find
something about their favourite
time. There are arrows used by
the Crusaders in the Twelfth Cen-
tury, when Richard of the Lion
Heart was King; some sixteenth
century armour of a little boy page
in James I's day; the sash worn
by General Lee, of the Confederate
Army in the American Civil War,
and one of the very sledges used
by Captain Scott in his gallant
struggle against the cold and blind-
ing snow on the British Antarctic
Expedition, 1910-1913.Under the ceiling that Rubens
painted for Charles II you can find,
if you look well, lovely Seventeenth
Century models of Dutch ships,
relics of the Boer War, a quaint
water colour of the good ship Harry
Grace à Dieu, which was the
largest ship in Henry VIII's newly-
created Royal Navy, the Prayer
Book used for morning and evening
prayers by the mutineers of the
Bounty on Pitcairn Island, the
quiver dress worn by Tipoo Sahib,
Sultan of Mysore in 1799, and
wonderful plans of bygone battles,
like the taking of Quebec, Water-
loo, and Trafalgar.**STORY OF A BRAVE BOY.**Now and then in the middle of
reminders of how grown-ups do
things there is something that tells
the tale of youth, like the Russian
bugle taken at the Siege of Sebastopol
by a drummer boy of the 77th
Regiment.This 15-year-old lad, McGill,
was acting as orderly bugler to Colonel
Ferguson, the Officer in Command.
A Russian bugler was in the act of
sounding a charge when McGill
rushed out into the enemy's rifle-
pits, and, after a hard struggle,
forced the Russian to surrender
and gave up his bugle as a trophy.McGill got back safely to his
Colonel's side. He was mentioned
in despatches for this, and other
acts of bravery, and was given
English and Turkish medals and
the French medal for valour.Little girls who envy their
brothers the possibility of figuring
in such stirring deeds can look up
the engraving of Hannah Snell,
who enlisted as a soldier when she
was 22 years old, and served all
through the campaign in the East
Indies, receiving twelve wounds.Two of the most amusing things
in this exciting museum are the
Umbrellas of King Koffie Kallalli
and King Prempeh. I didn't
make up their names, they are just
like that, and if you don't believe
that umbrellas could ever be amus-
ing, just go and see.There is something to please
everyone's taste. If you are in-
trigued about all the puzzling war
models, there is a splendid complete
set of them up to 1912 to be con-
sulted, and there is wonderful
armour, ship models, souvenirs of
heroes like Nelson, Wellington,
Gordon, Franklin, Drake, Crom-
well, Cook, and many others, and
before you go away, look at the
little window that marks the place
where King Charles I passed out to
the scaffold where he met his death.At the top of Whitehall you will
find the lovely statue of him on
horseback of which the old poet
Waller once wrote:—Rebellion though successful is
but vain,
And kings who kill'd rise con-
querors again,
This truth the Royal image does
proclaim,
Lord as the trumpet of surviving
fame.The general company now moved
towards the main staircase where
as they passed their names were
telephoned by an official stationed
there for that purpose, and by the
time their cloaks were downed
Lady Blank and her daughter
found their car waiting at the door
of the Palace. So ended an event-
ful evening for our debutante,
whose first step in the social world
it was, and the memory of which
will stay with her all her life.**Remove that Mask of Care.**Have you ever suddenly caught
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FOOLISH.

It is possible to believe that quite half, if not a greater portion, of the trouble with which the world is afflicted, is due to the people who talk too much. Those who talk much never say anything, we are told, agreeing with the fact that a fool and his words are soon parted. But what harm is likely to accrue from a multitude of gossip, the repetition of rumours, and the arguments of the moment trilled forth at vaporous length, and generally as unstable as a spider's web? People talk of war, the next step in preparation for it, and the two, hand in hand, finally lead to it. It is difficult not to urge the Government to introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council to be "an Ordinance to prevent the people of Hongkong from talking too much." We could give good and sound reasons for the introduction of such a Bill, and one of them would be that the nature of some of the gossip indulged in by Hongkong people condemns them

as unconscious intimidators or perhaps terrorists. Take the latest piece of rumour, which has travelled from tongue to tongue with a persistency that reflects somewhat on the intelligence of a presumably intelligent people. H.E. the Governor has particularly requested that rumour cease on the lips of foreigners in Hongkong. But gossip is such a rooted part of ordinary conversation that a rumour or two, principally concerning servants and labourers and their attitude on August first, was too good to miss. What harm has been done by this wicked and senseless repetition, it is difficult to say. But it is easy to assume that it has reached those to whom it particularly refers who will not be slow, probably, to make use of the sense of fear which, to them, it implies. It is sincerely to be regretted that the Governor's request has not been observed and that so much harm is likely to be done by a senseless repetition of something which may be true, but which may also prove to be a series of old wives' tales. At the moment the inveterate gossip, or rumour monger, should be shunned at all costs—especially that type which Plautus hit off when he said: "What the King has whispered into the queen's ear they know; what Juno chattered to Jove they know; and things which never will happen and never have happened, they know them none the less."

COOLIE HIRE.

Exceptionally high rates of wages were paid in respect of coolie hire at the beginning of the strike and these have been gradually reduced with the continued return to more normal conditions until the figure now stands at 60 cents a day. The Government have now circulated all departments that from August 1, the casual labour must be employed at that rate and that all labour must be paid for at the usual monthly rates.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

FOREIGNERS' SAFETY DEPENDENT ON RIGHTS.

WU HON-MAN'S CLAIMS ANALYSED.

Not Representative Of True China.

The key-note of the following analysis of a statement made by Mr. Wu Hon-man, prominent member of the Canton Government, may be said to be the claim that extraterritoriality cannot be abandoned until the growing strength of China enables her to maintain the right of administering protection and impartial justice within her borders.

Mr. Wu Hon-man, the "Minister" of Foreign Affairs of the self-appointed "Nationalist" government of Canton, has indicated, or caused to be indicated, a Manifesto addressed to the peoples of the world. It specifies the tribulations of China through her contact with foreign Imperialism. Whatever we may think of the Canton government as a "Government," we must concede the prize to its Fabrication Bureau. This manifesto, a remarkable document, it uses words so skillfully in a Pickwickian sense that the questions resulting are not those of veracity but of method. And in places it wipes out the frontier between reality and dreams. It was published in the "Canton Gazette" of the 9th July, and we may be sure that copies have been supplied to various revolutionary leaders and organisations, and to others who are sufficiently unacquainted with the true facts to be deceived by plausible insinuations.

Mr. Wu Hon-man makes himself the spokesman of the "nationally minded people of China." Before examining his statements it is desirable to examine his status. Who is Mr. Wu Hon-man? He is an official of an unrecognised, revolutionary party at present in power in Canton, the fountain-head and focus of China's unrest. This government is attempting, with generous assistance from its Bolshevik sponsors, to throttle the unfortunate people under its sway. It rules nominally over the Kwangtung province, which represents about five per cent. of the area and eight per cent. of the population of China. It is no more representative of true Chinese thought and aspirations than, say, Cuba is of America.

I lay no stress on the opening hyperbole of Mr. Wu Hon-man's diatribe. It is merely a rhetorical exaggeration of Dame Partington's historic attempt to sweep the Atlantic from her doorstep. He predicts that unless the peoples of the world give urgent attention to his warning, "a new universal tragedy will be enacted in the Pacific Ocean. It will then be too late for you to help to extinguish the conflagration."

But in quoting his serious statements I lend them the conspicuity of capitals. Foreigners' Protection. The document states that all the confusion in China is due to her unequal international status. The key to China's internal trouble is extraterritoriality. Mr. Wu Hon-man says the agitation is not due to alien and subversive influences. CHINA HAS AWAKENED TO THE PAINFUL REALISATION THAT SHE IS NOT AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY LIKE JAPAN, RUSSIA, ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY OR THE UNITED STATES. Apart from the ethics of this vexed question of extraterritoriality, the necessity for the measure remains. It is perfectly obvious. It is one of right, of fact rather than of principle. In earliest times the Tyrian voyager along the coasts of the Mediterranean secured only such rights as he could buy or enforce. With the extension of the Roman dominion the *pax Romana* spread, and every citizen travelling was under theegis of the *Jus Romanum*. The idea, like many other Roman legal ideas, came to stay. Chinese in Europe enjoy the security and justice of well-considered and properly enforced laws, which include the rights of Ministers and Consulates. Have conditions in China ever encouraged us to believe that Europeans would be secure in person and property without the defence of their nations? Extraterritoriality in China is a remedy for the intolerable situation of the first half of the 19th century. It was designed for the protection of certain juridical rights. There are laws in China—interminable codes of Regulations for civil, criminal, and judicial procedure. But they are generally abortive. It would seem that in their efforts to deter the local Justitians from overreaching themselves and the severity of their laws, like the laws of Leviticus, have nullified their application. Leaving Europe and America out of consideration, if China is not an independent country like Japan, the whole is entirely her own. China is within herself the elements of her own edification or destruction.

Since the Opium War, a DARK PERIOD BEGAN FOR CHINA, A PERIOD DURING WHICH THE POWERS IMPOSED UPON OUR COUNTRY A SERIES OF TREATIES, WHICH STAND IN THE WAY OF OUR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROGRESS, THE AWAKENED PORTION OF OUR COUNTRYMEN CAN THINK OF THESE TREATIES IN NO OTHER TERMS BUT THOSE OF INEQUALITY, INJUSTICE AND INHUMANITY. Extravagant assertions carry little weight. The direct cause of the so-called Opium War was not opium but the growing need for better protection to life and property, though behind this was the larger need for better relations generally. The war was a struggle between the Far East and the West, the East refusing to act on terms of equality, diplomatically and commercially with Western nations, and the West insisting on its right to be so treated. Concessions by treaty have developed from foreign trade, for without security there would be neither trade nor intercourse and without both, or either, China could not progress. But not all ports have been opened by treaty. Many have been opened voluntarily and at some there are neither concessions nor reserved areas. And the Concessions exercise no authority of any kind over the surrounding territory.

East and West. Mountains, deserts and seas no longer isolate China from the rest of the world. For good or ill, China's fate is associated with that of the whole family of nations. East and West are necessary to each other in the modern world. There is no desire in the West to treat China unjustly or inhumanly, or even unequally. But it is more laudable for China to inspire the confidence that equality connotes, than to plead for it as a gift without taking the trouble to reach up to it.

THE KEY TO OUR DOOR IS NOT IN OUR HANDS. OUR SEAS ARE CAREFULLY CHARTERED AND GUARDED, SO THAT NO CHINESE MAY HAVE AN INLET OR OUTLET IN HIS OWN COUNTRY. The statistics of ocean, river and railway passenger traffic are an overwhelming contradiction of Mr. Wu Hon-man's statement. There are no foreign laws or regulations outside conceded areas, and even in those areas there are none that interfere with the movements of the native population. Quite recently Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr.

Sun Yat-sen, travelled from Canton to Shanghai on private business and Mr. Fu Ping-sheng, a member of the Canton government, was sent from Canton to Shanghai and Peking "on business." This happened when a state of affairs existed that was described in Canton as a blockade of that place. The ship on which Messrs Sun Fo and Fu Ping-sheng travelled probably passed through the territorial waters of Hongkong, without any interference. And ships flying non-British flags are reaching Canton without interference. A Russian ship went there the other day on a friendly mission to Canton. Even the British colony of Hongkong—where, incidentally, quite three-quarters of the landed property belongs to Chinese—is freely accessible to Chinese without class distinction, much to their satisfaction when they flee, as they do so often, from the oppression of the ruling party in Canton. The image maker does not worship the gods; he knows what they are made of, says an old Chinese proverb. The naval patrols are few; they guard Chinese and foreigners alike from the attacks of pirates who infest the rivers.

THE SLIGHTEST PROTEST ON THE PART OF OUR PEOPLE WHO ARE TOILING TO AMASS WEALTH, NOT FOR CHINA BUT FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL, ARE BEING SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD AS FOREIGN SLAVES. WERE BY THE PATRICIANS IN ANCIENT ROME. FROM THE TREMENDOUS RESERVOIRS OF OUR AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, THESE CONCESSIONS DRAW HUNDREDS OF CHEAP LABOURERS INTO SHOPS AND FACTORIES IN THE CONCESSIONS, WHERE THEY BECOME DEFENCELESS SLAVES TO BE EXPLOITED IN MEDIAEVAL FASHION, BEATEN INTO DUMB SUBMISSION AND SHOT DOWN WITHOUT MERCY BY HIRED SOLDIERS AND POLICE FROM THE MOST BACKWARD PORTIONS OF THE WORLD. These horrors are so graphically descriptive of actual conditions and events in Soviet Russia that one is tempted to see the red hand wielding the red-hot pen. But let the credit be given to Mr. Wu Hon-man. After all we do live in the 20th century; and mediaeval barbarism now finds favour only in Russia. I said only in Russia; sometimes it is practised in Canton. In June 1925 we had a mediaeval outburst there, when the Yunnanese soldiers-whom the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen brought in to help him were ousted by the redoubtable Whampoa Cadets, the flower of the Cantonese army, not so much in open fight as by "strategy." Leaflets were dropped into the city, where the Yunnanese had retired, promising them life and liberty if they surrendered. When the Yunnanese laid down their arms they were slaughtered; the hoodlums of the town lending a hand.

Labour Conditions.

Let us consider Mr. Wu Hon-man's fanciful statement about the exploitation of the labouring classes. The conditions of labour in China, bad as they are, have not been introduced into the Far East by foreign capitalism. They are indigenous in China. Yet in the concessions and foreign-owned factories and mills the wages are higher, the task lighter and the working hours shorter than anywhere outside. The "slaves" go there voluntarily and eagerly because the conditions are much better than in the surrounding country. For examples of the cruel way in which workers are being exploited by Chinese outside the Concessions, I quote from the letter of the Rev. G. T. Warren, which was published in the "Times" of June 12, 1925. Mr. Warren lived in Changsha and Hankow for forty years. In both these places, he says, hundreds of children under ten work eighteen hours a day for seven days a week for food only—and an insufficient supply of that—at tailoring, weaving and even apprentices to tin-smiths and blacksmiths. And Mr. Warren relates a case of cold-blooded murder by the Chinese authorities. An incident occurred in a Chinese-owned mill at Changsha over a trifling question of a small allowance. This led to a slight demonstration without violence or damage to property. Within twenty-four hours two men who were supposed, perhaps rightly, to have been leaders were arrested in the street at dusk and taken to the Governor's headquarters. The next morning their decapitated bodies were lying outside the city gates. No legal help could have been obtained at the trial. If they had one, and no witnesses or documents could have been produced. There was a sequel to this affair. In the same jurisdiction four Jews under twenty had been imprisoned for four months, not only without trial but without any kind of formal accusation. The Chinese Governor urgently needed someone to translate into English a letter to the Press in which he defended his action in executing the two labour leaders. (Continued on page 5.)

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

(Continued from page 4.)

Mr. Warren undertook the translation on condition that the boys were released, and so they regained their liberty.

Degraded!
LARGE SUMS OF MONEY MADE BY THE INHUMAN EXPLOITATIONS OF OUR PEOPLE ARE BEING SPENT FOR THE SO-CALLED EDUCATION OF OUR YOUTH. IN REALITY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CORRUPTING AND DEGRADING THEM SO THAT THEY MIGHT BE BETTER UTILIZED IN THE HORRIBLE SCHEME OF EXPLOITING OUR COUNTRY. NO MATTER WHAT HUMANITARIAN NAMES ARE ATTACHED TO THIS EDUCATION, THE RESULT IS CLEAR: IT DEGRADES A PORTION OF OUR PEOPLE INTO TOOLS OF OPPRESSION. Mr. Rockefeller and other subscribers to educational and charitable institutions in China will be interested to learn that their benevolent intentions are described in Canton as subtle means of "degrading the people into the tools of oppression." It is a curious fact that the people are so willing to be degraded. In passing I may remark that the children of Mr. Liu Chung-hoi, head of the Labour (Bolshevik) party and recently Civil Governor of Canton, are being educated at the Canton Christian College.

Study Abroad.

At the moment there are more than five million students in high schools, colleges and Universities in China. In 1912 there were one and a half million students; seven years later the figure had risen to four and a half millions and is still increasing. There is never any compulsion about attendance; the difficulty as a rule is to provide accommodation for all the imbibers of Western knowledge and competition for the privilege of going to America, Europe or Japan is always keenly contested. Mencius said that a man can learn foreign things best abroad. And Chung Chih-tung, a noted Chinese scholar, grand councillor and viceroy, advised the sending of students abroad in his famous *Ch'ien Hsueh Pien*, which was published in 1898 with the sanction of the Emperor. He says, "In order to render China powerful and at the same time preserve our national institutions, it is absolutely necessary that we should utilize Western knowledge. But unless Chinese learning is made the basis of education and a Chinese direction given to thought, the strong will become monarchists and the weak slaves." Let I be accused of being biased I will quote Mr. T. Z. Tyan, a balanced critic of things Western and a much more trustworthy authority than Mr. Wu Hon-man, to indicate what cultured Chinese think of Western education. Speaking of the returned students Mr. Tyan says: "To them as a class must be credited, in spite of the very decided and far-reaching contributions by other parties, the introduction of Western ideas and ideals, the institution of fundamental reforms and the gradual transformation of the social and political order of the country along modern lines. More than anything else that will stand as a monument to their achievement and influence is the change of the country from a monarchy to a republic, from an absolute despotism to a popular democracy, from an antiquated conservatism to modern liberalism."

If conditions, political, economic, educational and commercial, etc., were only normal, the majority of the foreign-educated students would have been given a chance to demonstrate their training and knowledge. Despite adverse circumstances, to the credit of this elite class of China's population it may be said that their record as a whole is one that one need never be ashamed of. Dr. Tyan is not, of course, talking of students educated under Bolshevik influence and doped with the despicable doctrines of Communism. Some foreign educated Chinese gentlemen, taken at random, are Admiral Shah Chen-ping, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, General Li Yuan-hung, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Dr. San-ke Alfred Sze, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chancellor Tsai Yuan-p'ei. Would anyone but a mad man assert that these men have been trained and utilized by foreign Powers to corrupt and exploit their country? Western education has not yet come to full fruition in China, because, speaking broadly, the peculiar insularity of the Chinese mind—the result of centuries of a carefully fostered delusion of national and racial superiority—is not capable of appreciating at its true value the broader view of Western ideals. For the action has been sheltered from theocracy, aristocracy and feudalism, the great forces which have elsewhere shaped human communities. Contributing to this generation of Western education is the fact that the Oriental

has been a student of the abstract. He has proceeded by intuition and meditation; he has not practised the inductive philosophy: he cannot readily draw a just inference from the facts observed and compared. Japan alone has mastered the inductive method, to her immense advantage. There is a very great deal in the European's practice of life which China must acquire if she is eventually to take her position in the government of this world.

Militarism.

The Militarists, Mr. Wu Hon-man says, are the tools of foreign powers. MILITARISM IN THE MIND OF OUR NATIONAL MINDED PEOPLE HAS IN RECENT YEARS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE WORST INFLUENCE EXERCISED BY IMPERIALIST POWERS OVER CHINA. The menace of militarism is a very real one. More than half the total income of the country is expended on the upkeep of armed forces, controlled by military chiefs of the provinces without co-ordination. The Canton Government, during the last two years, has been very eager to get in as many troops as possible—more than it could pay—to help its programme.

It has called in the aid of Kwangsi and Yunnanese soldiers, in addition to the Kwangtung troops. The Washington Conference was uneasy about this question of armed forces in China. It was of opinion that they were mainly responsible for her unsettled political condition. The Central Government being so weak, such matters as the administration of justice, regulation of trade, opium growing, military equipment, are left to the governors of the provinces, who each goes his independent way, either asserting complete autonomy or maintaining polite relations with the Capital as he may think fit. If China is to escape disruption, if her people are to pursue their normal ways of productive industry, the *Tuchuns* (military governors) must surrender or be deprived of their individual authority and their armies disbanded. The only constant and conspicuous feature of China is the incessant intrigues of one *Tuchun* against another. This is due, not to the influence of Imperialist Powers but to the more powerful influence of personal ambition and avarice. Civil war in China is a lucrative profession—for the leaders. But the masses and most of the classes are tired of being harrowed and plundered, for unpaid troops indulge in looting and outrage.

In conclusion Mr. Wu Hon-man demands for the whole of China THAT OUR INTERNATIONAL STATUS BE FORTHWITH CHANGED ON THE BASIS OF EQUALITY WITH OTHER NATIONS. He desires the abolition of extraterritoriality rights, foreign jurisdiction, economic privileges and reversion of the maritime customs to the nation THAT IT MIGHT HAVE THE CHANCE OF ADOPTING SUCH ECONOMIC POLICIES AS WOULD ADVANCE OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Mr. Wu Hon-man is to be congratulated on the change of policy. The last time (in 1924) the Canton Government tried to get hold of the Customs of the Kwangtung province it was for the admitted purpose of backing up its feud with the North. In the same year it did seize in spite of all foreign argument, the administration of the Kwangtung Salt Gabelle, presumably "that it might have the chance of adopting such economic policies as would advance our economic development." Since then the Salt Revenue has steadily decreased.

Mr. Wu Hon-man closes his indictment of the Foreign Powers with dire prophecy tinged with rodomontade. The "massacres," he says, CAN ONLY SPUR US ON IN OUR ENDEAVOURS TO FREE OURSELVES FROM IMPERIALISM THROUGH MEANS WHICH THE MOST FAR-SIGHTED OF US CAN HARDLY FORETELL. This is a prophecy to be carefully noted. The palpable lie about massacres, which is intended to delude the outside world, has already been refuted ad nauseam.

China's Woes.

Here, then, we have a list of China's woes. She has no legal control over the foreigners in her territory; her tariff is fixed by foreign powers; foreigners and Chinese live in self-governing settlements and concessions within Chinese territory; foreign gunboats patrol her rivers; and two of China's greatest civil services—the Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle—are managed by foreigners. As it stands without qualification, this statement is a caricature; for there are to be told on the other hand, tales of misgovernment and injustice, of brigandage, of civil wars, of squeeze, of piracy and of Government bankruptcy. But without bandying words, let us try to arrive at three definite points:

(1) Would the abolition of extraterritoriality lead immediately to better judicial administration in China? There is nothing to morbidly such a hope. When the West first met the East at

shorter distances than a lance's length, it was found that their laws were incompatible. And since then there has been abundant motion but little progress in China. Extraterritoriality is upheld not by argument but by necessity. A larger understanding of the causes of this measure and a more persistent effort to remove them would create a new confidence in China. Notwithstanding the abuses to which it may and sometimes does give rise, extraterritoriality cannot be abandoned until residence and trade in China are as safe as in other countries, that is, until the growing strength of China herself enables her to maintain, as well as claim the right of administering, protection and impartial justice within her borders.

(2) Would China be better if foreign concessions were handed back? The history of Tsingtao since its rendition to China is not encouraging. China's seaports are the twenty ports; they have become seaports because they are treaty ports. We have developed the resources of the territory leased to us. We have brought the benefits of law and justice to a country torn by piracy and rapine. We have established prosperity and peace to such a degree that the neighbouring population seeks refuge in our Concessions in times of trouble. The utility of the Concessions to the Chinese themselves is great. Had it not been for their existence the present leaders of the "national" party would not now be alive. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and others have often had occasion to return thanks for the protection of Shamen and Hongkong when things became warm in Canton. And very recently, during the trouble with the Yunnanese troops, the Bolshevik Russians who fraternize on terms of "equality" with the Cantonese, tried to hide in the Shamen hotel until they were told that only their ladies could be afforded that shelter. It is a strange commentary on the chaotic condition of China under the Republic that the same officials who profess to share Young China's enthusiasm for the recovery of sovereign rights and the abolition of extraterritoriality are the first to fly for safety to the protection of the foreign concessions.

If the Customs control were removed would the service be better conducted? Sir Robert Hart, than whom China has never had an abler officer or better friend, said that the corruption of the Chinese official class alone had prevented him from entrusting them with the duties of revenue collection. Here we come back to the root of the whole matter, the lack of personal integrity in the official class, which frustrates every popular impulse and every sincere effort in the direction of reform. The essential virtue of personal integrity, the sense of individual responsibility, the capacity to handle public funds with common honesty, these have been conspicuously absent in Young China. Mr. Wu Hon-man embellished his Manifesto by a reference to Rome. I, too, would like to hark back to that great Empire. It has been handed down as an historical event that Marquess Tsing, a son of the famous Viceroy, who really crushed the Tai-ping rebellion, died an absolute pauper. Apart from him are there many Chinese of whom one could write what Livy wrote of a great Roman? The following year died Publius Valerius, by common consent the foremost man in all the arts of war and peace. His fame was immense; his private property was so scanty that there was not enough to pay the expense of his funeral. He was buried at public cost."

Washington Conference.

The Washington Conference was a chant by the Great Powers that they had been miserable sinners in the Far East and they decided to do some of the things left undone which they ought to have done. It was also a great opportunity for China to give substance to her claim for sovereignty and reality to her administrative integrity. In the report of the Conference it is stated: "China cannot, therefore, ask of the States that they exercise a forbearance towards herself for a longer period than is reasonably necessary for her to place her own household in order and thus be in a position not only to fulfil her international obligations but to promote the welfare of her own peoples. At any rate, it is necessary that she should make steady if, even only slow, political progress." But the years that have elapsed since the Conference have not given evidence of any anxiety on China's part to take advantage of the attitude of the Powers towards her which was proclaimed officially in 1922. New China or Young China as typified by the student class, has seen in recent developments a sign not so much of benevolence as of weakness amongst the European Powers. Young China has attempted to elevate

instead of the old Confucian teachings, an extreme and crude form of nationalism strongly influenced by radical elements; and she tends spontaneously to anarchy and consequently to impotence. The sentiment of nationality is vast and vague. It is impossible not to sympathise profoundly with the aspirations of the race for international equality and national autonomy, for they are just and praiseworthy ideals. But rude methods of attainment vitiate and neutralise the higher emotion awakened by the altruistic efforts of a few genuine patriots.

It were foolish to insist that Bolshevism is the whole evil of China. It is not. Still more foolish would it be to blind ourselves to the fact that Communist plotters are assiduously fanning the flame of discontent and focusing it on Imperialism, particularly British Imperialism. Evidence of this surrounds us. The latest is Zinovieff's announcement that "this is only a rehearsal of the storm that will follow. But first England, France, America and Japan must be conquered." Well, well! we have, at any rate, a long life before the storm.

Canton Extremists.

A growing force of opinion both in military and commercial circles is against the extremists now in power in Canton. Even in the Kuomintang party itself there is dissension over Bolshevik tactics. The Bolsheviks have secured a stranglehold on the nominal heads of that party and are utilising it for their own purposes, deluding the Cantonese into the belief that their actions are altogether disinterested and wholly altruistic. The policy of the Soviet is to get a grip of the labouring classes by fomenting trouble, and then to attack the merchants. Follows confiscation, first of institutions, then of private property. The so-called "strike" was the attempt to net the credulous working classes who, beguiled to Canton by promises of strike pay which did not materialise to any extent, are now being conscripted as "soldiers." They will be useful later on to support the government in its raids on the merchants. Levy of half a month's rent is being collected in Canton to help the strike executive, which, we are told, is short of funds. Other sources of revenue are being exploited. Confiscation has begun with the Kung Yee Hospital and school, with more than 200 beds, which has been taken under the control of the Kwangtung University, a centre of communism. And there is talk of the famous Communist four-four-two policy, politely called a "bourgeois tax." It is the plan of dividing up private property between the Communist sponsors, "Labour" and the rightful owner in the proportions of 40, 40, 20. The Chinese have a proverb among themselves which says: "Don't cross a river with your feet in two boats."

Logic of Facts.

The logic of facts is against Mr. Wu Hon-man. China is being destroyed, not by Imperialism; but by despotism and corruption. So

long as nepotism, bribery and squeeze remain recognized class interests, and so long as the struggle for place and pelf is the supreme struggle, China's attempt to vindicate herself may move the world to pity but not to respect. Before her claim for equality of international treatment can come within the ambit of practical politics, she must show that she is worthy of the place she is to occupy in the family of the nations. She must deal with her internal problems successfully in the light of the new conditions of the modern world, for there are dangers to the order and sanctity of civilisation that must be guarded against.

It is for China to attack precipitately the walls of her own limitations. The Western world will stand by her with sympathy while she struggles with her tremendous social, industrial and political problems. For with China we have no quarrel, but with Bolshevism that is attempting to dominate her we have a struggle that will last to the uttermost limits of human endurance. No distinction can be drawn now between the friends of China. Britain, France, Japan, America have reaffirmed their readiness to assist her to realise her reasonable and just aspirations. But these disturbing conditions impede the desire and possibility of the Powers to express active sympathy with Chinese national effort. Not yet does the Rainbow flag symbolize the reality of the union of the five races in the bright stripes of their corporate emblem.

—A. G. M.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LABOUR OFFICE.

With reference to the Notice dated 23rd July it is hereby notified that the Office of Dr. S. W. T'SO, Assistant Controller of Labour (Chinese), will be closed as from WEDNESDAY, August 5th.

G. M. YOUNG,
Controller of Labour.
Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1925.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

Referring to the notice recently displayed outside the Registrar Office, at the contrary relating to refunds on June monthly tickets, notice is now given that the period over which refunds will be considered have been extended to WEDNESDAY, August 5th, after which date no applications either written or verbal for refund will be accepted.

(Signed) F. C. BELLAMY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1925.

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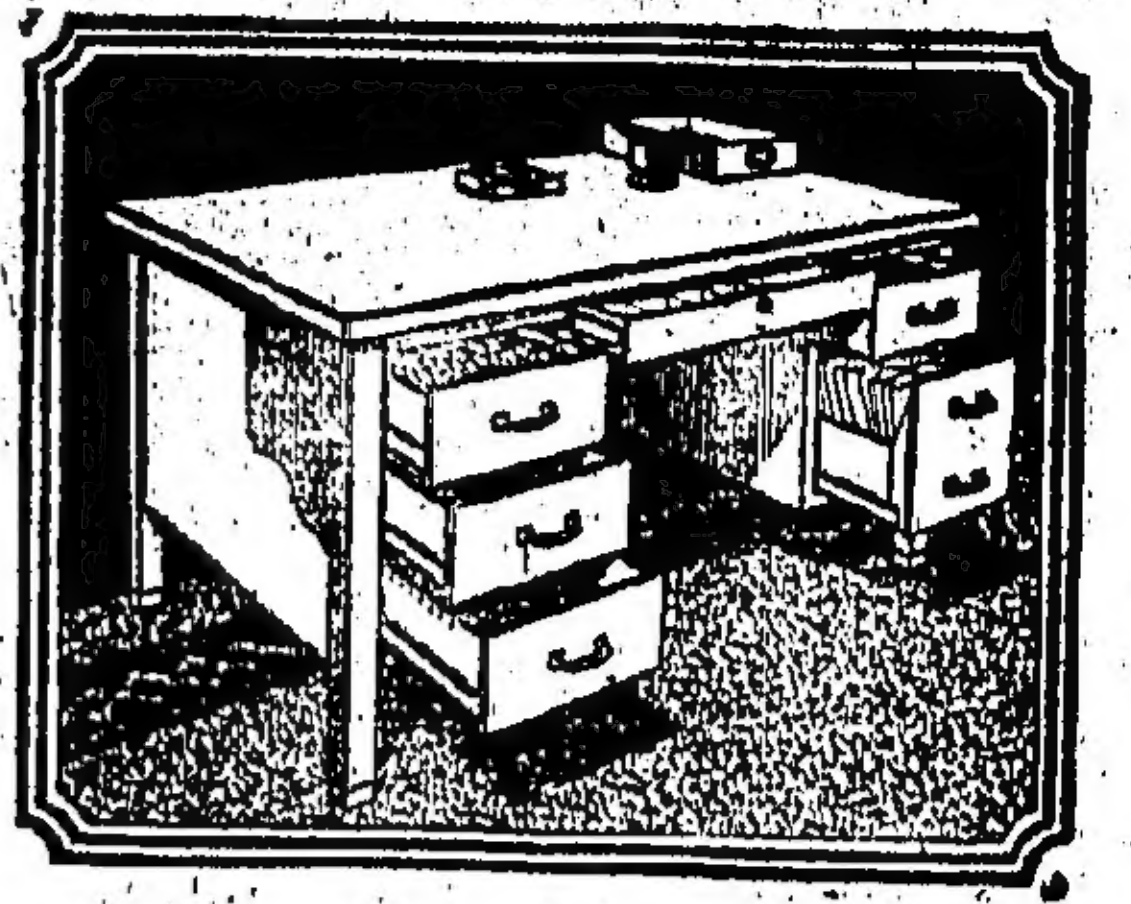
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KAMO MARU Saturday, 1st August.
KATORI MARU Saturday, 15th August.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.
LIMA MARU Monday, 10th August.
LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
TOYOHASHI MARU Sunday, 16th August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 19th August.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
KANAGAWA MARU Sunday, 9th August.
JAVA.
PENANG MARU Tuesday, 4th August.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
TOKUSHIMA MARU Wednesday, 12th August.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
RANGOON MARU Tuesday, 18th August.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU Thursday, 20th August.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
HAKONE MARU Wednesday, 11th August.
 For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
 Tel. Central Nos. 292 & 293 & 2422. **S. KINOSHITA, Manager.**

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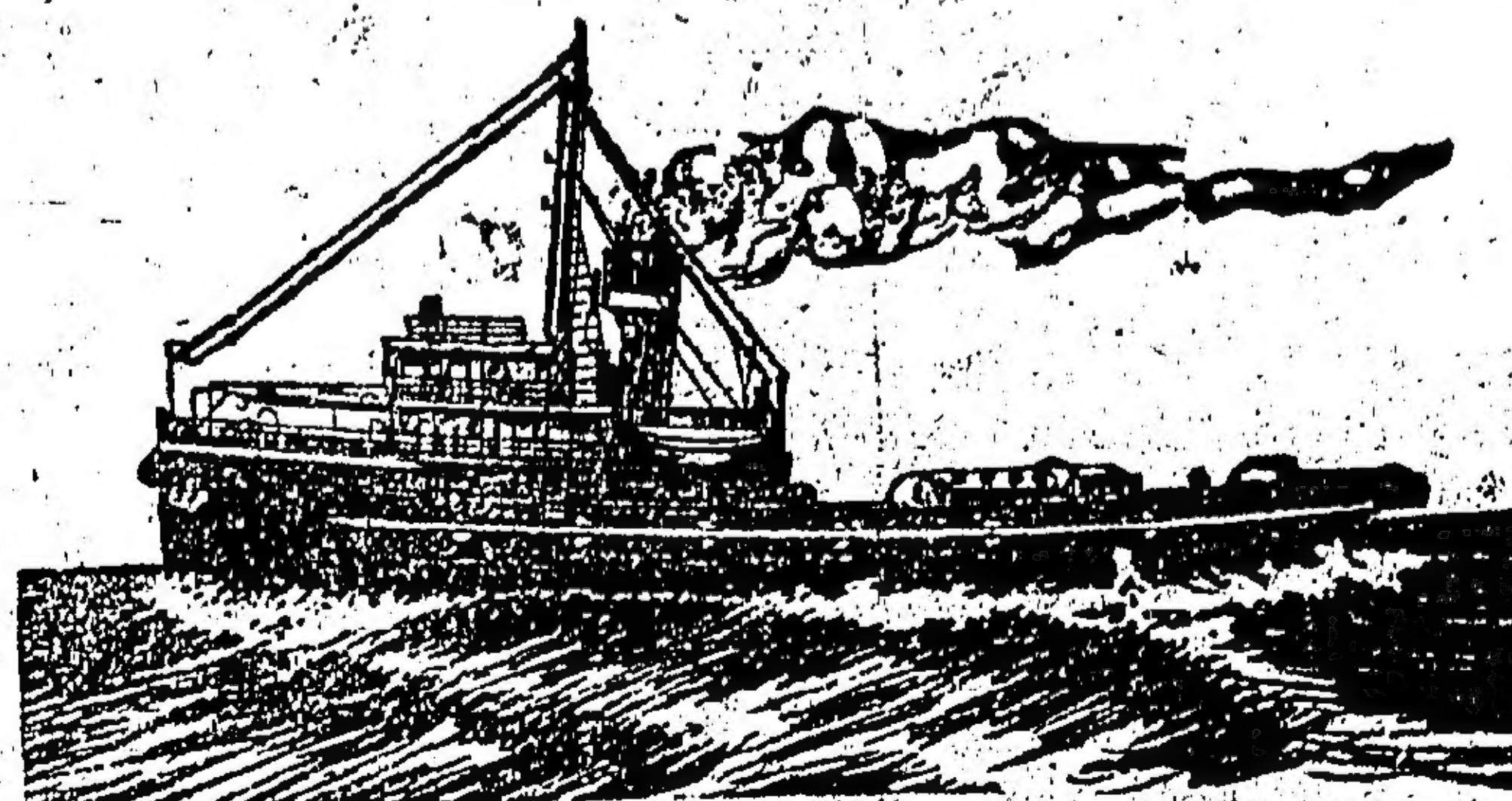
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Hongkong, April 1, 1925.

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FIRING FOLLOWS PAY
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(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, August 1.

Messages received from Nanking
state that a dispute arose there at
six o'clock last evening at the
International Export Company re-
garding wages payments. A riot
ensued in which it is reported one
Briton was killed, whereupon the
British are reported to have fired,
killing four and wounding several
rioters. The British were taken
on board the warships there and
British naval ratings were landed
and are guarding the Company's
factory. One Briton is reported to
be a prisoner, being taken to the
University.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The official reports from Nanking
differ considerably from the earlier
version. No Briton was killed. It
was the Chinese Police and not
the Britons who fired on the mob.

NAVAL VERSION.

Shanghai, August 1.
British Naval wireless messages
from Nanking report that on
Friday the International Export
Company reduced its Chinese staff.
Those dismissed became disgruntled
and assumed a threatening attitude.
British naval ratings landed.
The mob mauled the Chinese Police,
whose officer ordered them to open
fire. Three were killed and four
wounded. One seriously. After-
wards a Briton, who was going
home, was attacked in the street
and injured, being taken to
hospital. To-day all is quiet and
the Chinese Police appear to have
the situation well in hand.

JAPAN'S PREMIER.

VISCOUNT KATO FILLS
CABINET.

(Reuter's Service.)

Tokyo, August 1.

Viscount Kato has been re-ap-
pointed Premier.
Tokyo, August 2.
Viscount Kato has been sum-
moned. He completed the Cabinet by
assigning the portfolio of Justice,
Commerce, and Agriculture to the
Kenseikai members Egi, Hayami
and Katokura respectively. The
other ministers are as before.

Later.
Viscount Kato's re-appointment
fully accords with the expectations
of the Press and others who are
particularly scornful of the political
manoeuvring of the Seiyukai, who,
by breaking up the Coalition and
immediately making overtures to
the Seiyuhontō, evidenced their
real intentions of bidding for
power. The Kenseikai Govern-
ment party is the largest in the
Lower House, but does not com-
mand an absolute majority.

Eschen, August 1.—The miners
unions have given notice to end the
present wages agreement on August
31, unless wages are increased. It
is improbable the mine-owners will
agree owing to the depression due
to the inability to dispose of huge
stocks of coal at the pitheads.—
Reuter.

ROXOR

COAL CRISIS.

SETTLEMENT "ONLY AN
ARMISTICE."

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 1.

Mr. Cook, the miners' secretary,
has received letters and telegrams
from trade unionists all over the
country congratulating him on his
"great initial triumph for solidari-
ty."

Mr. Cook has issued a manifesto
describing the settlement as merely
an armistice. Great issues must
still be faced, including the com-
plete reorganisation of the in-
dustry, the elimination of royalty
to the owner and of private owner-
ship in order to prevent the ex-
ploitation of the consumer and give
the nation in return its ten
millions subsidy.

The Chairman of the South
Wales Coalowners' Association, in-
terviewed, said the Government
had allowed the country to be
coerced. It was a disaster and was
only deferring the evil day. The
President of the Cardiff Chamber
of Commerce, interviewed, said
that if the coal trade needed a
subsidy so did the steel, shipping
and other industries.

Hague, August 1.—The foreign
ministry announces that the British
and Netherlands arbitration treaty
of February 2, 1925, which has
expired, has been renewed for a
further five years. With the proviso
that matters for arbitration be sub-
mitted to the Court of International
Justice.—Reuter.

Heijyo, August 1.—The "Asahi"
newspaper which departed for
Harbin this morning have returned
owing to bad weather.—Reuter.

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They are irritable and nervous, their
digestion is weak, they feel tired and
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at night. Depression, fear of the future,
dislike for society and a general sense
of mental and physical debility are
all symptoms associated with their
condition.

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taken in time nervous debility may easily
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develops into a confirmed neurasthenic or
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in all their forms Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills have a world-wide record extending
over five and thirty years. Acting
through the blood, which they purify,
enrich and increase, these Pills rapidly
build up the whole nervous system.
Sufferers are astonished how quickly
good results are experienced from their
use. The first effect is usually seen
in an improved appetite. Then the
patient begins to sleep well and awakes
in the morning feeling refreshed and
ready for the day's work. Digestive
troubles cease, and the spirit rises, back-
aches disappear and spirits return.
With a revived desire for society and
enjoyments, soon all the former de-
pression vanishes and there is a new
completely restored vigorous health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
are equally good for women as for
men and are a proved remedy for
menstrual troubles, anaemia, chlorosis,
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"EUMAEUS" 14th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TALITHYRUS" 18th Aug. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"STEAMER" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

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"KORU" & "YOKOHAMA".

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PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 26th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BARTHELEMY" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATRICIUS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 14th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 2nd Feb. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.

Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay of 2 hours.

The Radio Office will be closed from 5 p.m. to 5 a.m. until further notice.

Messages in code must have name of code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From MONDAY, AUGUST 3. To From
Japan 11 a.m. St. Albans
TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.
Siam 11 a.m. Paul Lecat
Szechuan and Shanghai 11 a.m. Angers

OUTWARD MAILS.

For TUESDAY, AUGUST 4. Time
Hohow and Bangkok 9 a.m.
Siam, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & SUEZ 9 a.m.
via Marseilles—due Marseilles 6th Sept. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.
Java via Batavia 11.30 a.m.
Manila, Sardinia, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 12th August. Parcels 8 p.m. Registration 5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.
St. Albans 9 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 6th Sept. Parcels 7th August 5 p.m. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.
Straits 10 a.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver 8th Sept. Aug. 8—EUROPE via Siberia (Correspondence specially supervised "Via Siberia" only) Parcels 6th Sept. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. Empress of Australia
SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 6th Sept. Parcels 7th August 5 p.m. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.
Straits and Calcutta (Parcels 11.30 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.) Kuntang
Japan 2 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

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